Numb. 465.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From November 3. to November 10. 1737.

LONDON, September 2.

Concluſion of the Detail of the Operations of the Ruſſian Army againſt Oczakow.

THE 12th, (July) about Six in the Morning, the advanced Troops on both Sides came to Blows with great Slaughter: The whole Army was at the ſame time under Arms, and half of each Regiment was order'd to advance, by which means, the Attack was made in ſeveral Places at once; the Fire was terrible on both Sides, as well of the Muſketry as the Artillery; our Troops drove the Enemy out of their Gardens, as alſo out of their Lines and Retrenchments, and advanced Foot by Foot in proportion as the Turks retreated; ſo that before Night the Infidels were puſh'd behind their Palliſadoes, and our Troops poſted themſelves within a ſmall Muſquet-ſhot of the Place; no Priſoners were taken in that Day's Action, becauſe our Troops, eſpecially the Coſſacks, gave no Quarter. During the Attack, which held from Morning until Evening, all the Cannon play'd without ceaſing: We had rais'd neither Battery nor Platform; the Cannon and Mortars were in the open Field, and we puſh'd them along towards the Place in proportion as our Troops advanced, and they fired with ſuch Succeſs on the Town that they ſet fire to ſeveral Places, but the Enemy ſtill endeavour'd to extinguiſh it.

The 13th, at Break of Day, the greateſt Part of the City appear'd in a Flame, the Artillery having continued firing all Night: Our Generals thought it fit to make the moſt of that Event, and to that End the Fire of the Cannon and Mortars were redoubled; half the Army, which was under Arms, advanced towards the Place, Drums beating and Colours flying, making in appearance all the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for a general Aſſault, in order to draw all the Garriſon that Way, and hinder them from putting out the Fire, which ſucceeded ſo well that we ſoon after ſaw two of their Magazines of Powder blow up.

In the mean time the Ruſſian Troops were animated and exaſperated to ſuch a Degree, that in ſpite of all the Enemy's Fire they poſted themſelves at the Foot of the Counterſcarp, under the Command of the Generals Rumiantzoff and Keith, the firſt commanding the Right Wing, with Adjutant-General de Biron, and the other the Left Wing, with General Lowendahl: To ſuſtain thoſe Troops a third Body advanced, commanded by the Veldt-Marſhal Count de Munich himſelf, with the Prince de Brunſwick by his ſide. The Enemy had drawn up their whole Strength behind the Palliſadoes, which they had furniſh'd from Diſtance to Diſtance with ſmall Gabions to cover themſelves. The Attack of the Counterſcarp was furious and the Fire on both Sides moſt dreadful; the Turks defended themſelves like Deſperadoes, and we were oblig'd to gain their Ground from them Inch by Inch; when all on a ſudden ſuch a Panick ſeiz'd the Garriſon, that ſome thouſands of Turks ran out of the Town with a Deſign to get to the Sea Side; but we immediately ſent Troops and Cannon to cut off their Paſſage. Towards Ten in the Morning the Enemy ſet up a White Flag, and ſent a Major of the Janiſſaries to Count Munich to demand a Suſpenſion of Arms for 24 Hours, which was refuſed him; and while the Count was talking to that Major, Word was brought to him that the Huſſars and Coſſacks had enter'd the Town by the Sea Gate; that the Seraskier and the Baſhaw were taken Priſoners as they were endeavouring to eſcape on board the Gallies; that the Ruſſians were entire Maſters of the Place; and that the reſt of the Garriſon had ſurrender'd at Diſcretion, without any other Condition than that of having their Lives ſpared. It was thus that we became entire Maſters of a Fortreſs defended by an Army, and that too Sword in Hand in leſs than three Days Attack, and in a Manner of which ſcarce any Example has been ſeen. Towards Evening, after the Garriſon had been all diſarm'd, Adjutant-General de Wildeman was diſpatch'd away for Petersburg, with News to the Empreſs of that important Conqueſt. The 18 Turkiſh Gallies in the Road of Oczakow put the ſame Day to Sea, and we ſoon loſt Sight of them.

The 14th the Troops that had been employ'd in the Attack return'd to the Camp, whither the Artillery was alſo ſent: Major-General Baſhnierows was appointed Governor of the Place with a ſufficient Garriſon. The Priſoners aſſur'd us, that from Five in the Morning, when the Attack began, to Ten before Noon, what by the Fire of our Cannon and Mortars, the Muſketry and Grenadoes, with the blowing up of the two Powder Magazines, above 10,000 Men of the Garriſon were kill'd; for which Reaſon we ſee nothing but dead Bodies and dead Horſes heap'd upon one another, not only on the Counterſcarp but in all the Streets in the Town.

The 15th a Day was order'd for a publick Thankſgiving to Almighty God, for a Conqueſt ſo glorious to the Arms of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and to beſeech him to continue to pour down his Bleſſing on the Arms of her Imperial Majeſty and her Allies; upon that Occaſion was a general Diſcharge of 101 Pieces of Cannon, and a triple Salvo of all the Muſketry of the Army.

If to take a Town in leſs than three Days, a Town ſo regularly fortified, and ſo deſperately defended by an Army of the choiceſt Troops of all the Ottoman Empire, that, in all human Appearance, it promis'd to hold out as many Months; if to defeat that Army, ſo as that not a Man of it eſcap'd the Edge of the Sword, or being taken Priſoner, are any Marks of Bravery in the Ruſſians, or of Conduct in their General, Juſtice obliges us to rank thoſe Ruſſians among the beſt Troops in the Univerſe, and Count Munich amongſt the greateſt Captains that have ever appear'd in the World. What any one Action of Alexander and his Macedons, or even of Cæſar and his Romans, even equall'd the taking of Oczakow? If we ranſack Hiſtory, and even plunder Romance, we ſhall find nothing in them, real or fictitious, that approaches it, or equals the Valour of the Ruſſians, Time and every other Circumſtance impartially conſider'd.

Petersburgh,

Petersbourgh, Aug. 18. After Count Munich had left a ſufficient Garriſon in Oczakow, he began his March from thence the 21ſt of July, and the next Day at the Diſtance of 60 Werſtes from it was join'd by General Leontieff, who during the Attack of Oczakow, remained behind with a Part of the Army, the heavy Baggage and the Proviſions. The 23d Count Munich was inform'd by a Party of Coſſacks, that the Turks were marched from Bender; that the Groſs of their Body was but two Werſtes from his Army, and had even attacked his and the Prince of Wolfembuttle's Equipage, but had been bravely repulſed with Loſs, by a Troop of Huſſars and ſome other Troops: He was alſo informed, that the ſame Day, the Quarter-Maſters and the Fourriers that had been detached with 350 Men under the Command of Col. Fermer and Lieutenant-Colonel Lieven, to mark out a new Camp, had been attacked and ſurrounded by ſeveral Thouſand Turks, before they could be join'd by two Regiments that were commanded to ſupport them; that Col. Fermer immediately order'd his little Number to diſmount and form a hollow Square, in which Diſpoſition they received the Enemies Attack with ſo much Bravery, that they forced them to retire, the Colonel having loſt but three Men that were taken Priſoners by the Infidels, and had but nine wounded. Thoſe three Priſoners having ſince found Means to eſcape, brought Word to the Count that the Turks that attacked were above 5000 in Number, and were come from Bender with 10,000 Tartars to harraſs and intercept the Body that remain'd behind the Grand Army with the Baggage, &c. under the Command of General Leontieff. The 24th the Veldt-Marſhal received Advice by a Party of Coſſacks and Calmucks, that had been reconnoitring within 50 Werſtes of Bender; that near the little River Kungalick they had ſeen a Camp, in which had been Tartars who they believed were gone back to Bender. *If the Ruſſians continue to go on at this Rate, they will eclipſe every Thing that was heretofore thought brave in the World: Even the Colonels among them ſeem to emulate the Glory of their Generals, and the private Men that of their Colonels.*

Vienna, Aug. 28. The Emperor has ſent to his Miniſter at Nimirow 16,000 Ducats, with ſome Preſents, deſigned, according to ancient Cuſtom, for the Turkiſh Plenipotentiaries: Thoſe Preſents conſiſt, among other Things, of four Gold Repeating-Watches, eight of Silver, and eight Pieces of fine Cloth of different Colours.

The laſt Advices from the Army under the Command of the Veldt-Marſhal Count Kevenhuller, are, that he inveſted Widden the 14th Inſtant, and upon that Occaſion there was a Re-encountre between the Turks and a Detachment of Five hundred Cuiraſſiers under the Command of a Lieutenant-Colonel, who was order'd by the Count to go before and reconnoitre the Place, and then to poſt himſelf with his Men: That Officer accordingly drawing pretty near the Town received, for the firſt Compliment, a whole Volley of Cannon Shot from the Place, and was then attacked by 2000 Turkiſh Horſe, ſo that he was obliged to give a little Way, but receiving a ſpeedy Succour of 300 Dragoons and 100 Huſſars, he then forced the Turks to retire in their Turn: The Imperialiſts loſt in that Encounter 100 Men, among whom was a Captain of Lanthieri's Regiment, and a Captain of Huſſars: The Loſs on the Turks Side was ſtill more conſiderable. Our Advices add, that our Troops were hard at Work on the Line of Circumvallation, which is to extend from one Side of the Danube to the other; that the inveſting Army was reinforced the 15th by three Regiments of Horſe; and that the Velt-Marſhal Count Wallis was arrived on the Side of the Danube oppoſite to Widdin with the Troops of Tranſilvania.

They write from Belgrade, that the Frigates deſigned for the Siege of Widdin, were advancing with all Diligence towards it, two of them having already paſſed the Cataracts. They add that 500 Turkiſh Foot and 600 Horſe came the 7th Inſtant and attacked the little Redout of Likote at ſome Diſtance from that City, but were very briskly repulſed by the Garriſon, which conſiſted only of ſome of the Militia of Servia. The Turks had above 40 Men killed, beſides a great Number wounded. By intercepted Letters wrote from Widdin to the Grand Vizir, we find the Artillery of that Place conſiſts of 230 Pieces of Cannon, and that the Garriſon had receiv'd a Reinforcement of 4000 Turks from Nicopoli. A General Pardon has been publiſhed in the Army for all thoſe that have formerly quitted the Emperor's Service for that of the Turks, in caſe they will return: In which Pardon is an Article, as People will have it, that points directly to Bonneval, and is as follows: 'That all Perſons, of whatever Rank, Quality or Condition, who ſhall re enter into his Imperial 'Majeſty's Service, ſhall not only be re eſtabliſhed in the 'Dignities and Imployments they formerly poſſeſſed, but 'ſhall even be advanced to more conſiderable Employments, in Proportion to the Capacity that ſhall be found 'in them.

LONDON, *Sept.* 3.

A Letter from Petersbourg, Aug. 20.

'The laſt Letters from the Veldt-Marſhal Count Munich are dated the 26th of July, in which he ſays, that 'tho' oblig'd to change his Route for paſſing the Nieſter, 'by reaſon of the many Lakes and Bogs in the Way he 'deſign'd to take, he expected to be time enough before 'Bender to attack the Army commanded there by the Seraskier of that Place, before he could be join'd by the 'Grand Vizir, whoſe Army was not then entirely form'd. 'The Court has receiv'd Advice from Oczakow, that 'they found ſeveral Halls and Cellars or Vaults in the 'Caſtle full of Gold and Silver, Pearls, precious Stones, 'rich Silks, magnificent Arms, Armour, Harneſs, &c. all 'which were put in a Place of Safety, and afterwards impartially diſtributed by Count Munich among the Officers and Soldiers of that Body that had been employ'd 'in taking the Place. A rich Booty was alſo found in the 'Baſhaw's Apartments, and among his Papers ſeveral Letters from the Grand Vizir, which are held to be of vaſt 'Importance. The Riches of the Turks muſt certainly 'be very great, when even the ſimple Agas that are taken 'Priſoners have offer'd Count Munich 10,000 Rubles a-'piece for their Ranſom; that Lord has therefore wrote 'to the Court that if the Empreſs will permit him to ran-'ſom thoſe Priſoners, it would raiſe above two Millions 'of Rubles (near 500,000 l. Sterling) for carrying on her 'Imperial Majeſty's Service.

Here a Queſtion muſt ariſe, whether Count Munich, by ſo impartially and generouſly dividing the Booty among his Soldiers, has not gain'd an Honour as immortal as the Glory he had juſt acquir'd by the taking of Oczakow.

They write from Kaminieck of the 6th of Auguſt, that the Seraskier of Bender having receiv'd Advice of the March of the Ruſſian Army for the Nieſter, aſſembled a Divan, in which it was reſolv'd to order the greateſt Part of the Turkiſh-Troops in the Neighbourhood of that River to draw together about Bender. When they are all aſſembled, our Correſpondent ſays, they will amount to 52,000 Men.

Vienna, Aug. 31. The 29th Inſtant Baron de Gemming, Captain in the Regiment of Aremberg, arriv'd here Expreſs from the Imperial Grand Army, with the agreeable News, that the Velt-Marſhal Count de Munich had gain'd a compleat Victory over the Turks between Oczakow and Bender; that the Battle laſted three Days, viz. the 2d, 3d, and 4th Inſtant, in which Action the Infidels loſt 24,000 Men, either kill'd or taken Priſoners: Part of the Enemy's Army has retreated under the Cannon of Bender, and the reſt towards the Danube: Some ſay that the Grand Vizir is among the Number of the Priſoners. This News was communicated to the Veldt-Marſhal Count Seckendorff, by Ghilani, who cammands in Walachia, by whom we had the firſt Advice of the taking of Oczakow.

From Warſaw we hear, by Letters of the 24th of Auguſt, that they have had Advice there that the Veldt-Marſhal Count Lacy has taken Arabat and Caſſa in the Crim.

London, Sept. 7. *A Detail publiſhed by Authority at Petersburgh, of the ſucceſsful Operations of the Ruſſian Army in the Crim, under the Command of the Velt-Marſhal Count Lacy.*

The 23d of July the Veldt Marſhal Lacy arriv'd within 29 Werſtes of the City of Baſſar, and was there attack'd by a conſiderable Body of Tartars commanded by their Cham in Perſon: The Attack was very vigorous in the Beginning; but after our Troops had made ſome Diſcharges the Enemy fled towards the Mountains, and were purſu'd about 15 Werſtes by the Coſſacks and Calmucks who made a great Slaughter among them.

The

The 24th the Army halted on the Banks of the River Karaſs, as well to reſt a little after ſo long and troubleſome a March, as becauſe of the exceſſive Heat that Day: But the Coſſacks and Calmucks nevertheleſs made an Incurſion towards Baſſar, and even in amongſt the Mountains to deſtroy the Tartars Habitations. They return'd the ſame Day with about 1000 Priſoners, a conſiderable Booty, and a great Quantity of Cattle.

The 25th Lieutenant-General Count Douglas, a Scotchman, march'd in the Van towards Baſſar, with 6140 Foot and Dragoons, beſides Coſſacks and Calmucks, the Veldt-Marſhal following with the reſt of the Army: A great Number of Tartars endeavouring to oppoſe his Paſſage were defeated by him and put to Flight, with the Loſs of a great many of their Men; after which our Army diſcover'd a Body of Turkiſh Troops fortify'd on a riſing Ground before the City, amounting to about 15,000 Men, according to the Report of the Priſoners we had taken. Upon which the Veldt-Marſhal detatch'd two Regiments of Dragoons with all the Coſſacks and Calmucks of the Army to attack them and ſtorm the Town: The Succeſs was anſwerable to the Undertaking; moſt of the Turks were cut to Pieces, the reſt put to the Rout, and Baſſa taken the ſame Day, pillag'd, and entirely reduced to Aſhes. The City was conſiderable, it had 38 Moſques, (or Mahometan Temples) two Greek Churches, one Armenian Church, a Synagogue for the Jews, 30 Water-Mils, 27 Magazines or Storehouſes, and above 12,000 Houſes, of which 8100 were Stone, with ſeveral other publick Edifices; all which were firſt plunder'd and then burnt down to the Ground. The Booty our Troops have made, is ineſtimable, as well in Merchandize as other Effects; the Inhabitants, many of whom were put to the Sword, not having had Time to ſave any Thing. As the City of Baſſar was ſituated in the Avenues of the Mountains, where the Paſſes are ſo narrow that three Men can hardly march a-breaſt, and Forrage being ſcarce, the Veldt-Marſhal thought proper to return from thence; and after having given Orders to the Coſſacks and Calmucks to deſtroy and burn all the Tartar Habitations they could find in the Mountains, he went and encamp'd at a Place call'd Ramajem.

The 26th the Army came entirely out of the Mountains, and had hardly got into the Plain when 70,000 Men preſented themſelves on the other Side of the Karaſs: Upon which the Marſhal immediately detach'd ſome Regiments of Foot and Dragoons with the Coſſacks and Calmucks to paſs the River, and draw the Tartars that Way: The Cannonading continu'd ſome Hours on both Sides, during which the Coſſacks and Calmucks came ſeveral Times to Blows with the Enemies, and at laſt forced them to retire with great Loſs: Two of the Enemies Murſes or Chiefs were taken Priſoners upon that Occaſion; we alſo took one of their principal Standards. After that Action the Marſhal call'd in all the Troops he had detach'd againſt the Tartars, and continu'd his March, leaving the heavy Baggage on the Banks of the River, under a Guard of 7000 Men commanded by Brigadier Kolokotzow. The ſame Day 2000 Calmucks that had been ſent into the Mountains, came back to the Camp with a great Booty and above 1000 Priſoners, among whom were ſeveral Murſes.

During the ſix Days, from the 26th of July to the 1ſt of Auguſt, which the Marſhal ſpent in marching from the River Karaſs to the Mouth of the River Sangunki, he caus'd all the Towns, Villages and Hamlets, &c. on the Right and Left, to be reduced to Aſhes, amounting to above 1000 in Number, the Country being extremely well peopled on that Side: His Army at the ſame time made a Booty beſides of above 60,000 black Cattle, Sheep, &c. which were all brought into the Camp. The Enemy, on their Side, left nothing undone to harraſs and fatigue us in our March, but were always repuls'd with Loſs; but the moſt aſtoniſhing of all is, that notwithſtanding the different Encounters our Troops have had with both Turks and Tartars, we have not had 50 Men kill'd and wounded.

The 2d of Auguſt Part of our Army paſs'd the River Sangurski, and towards Noon the Tartars appear'd with all their Forces to oppoſe that Paſſage: They had been reinforc'd by a conſiderable Body of Turks from Caffa, to the Number of 20,000 Horſe and Foot. That Army drew within a Werſte and a half of our Troops, but the Marſhal detach'd only ſome Regiments of Foot and Dragoons againſt them, and cannonaded them about four Hours, when they retir'd with great Loſs and Confuſion.

The 4th, Veldt-Marſhal Lacy paſs'd the River with the reſt of his Army, with a Deſign to reſt it there a few Days, Forrage being exceeding plenty in that Canton, and afterwards to reſume his Operations againſt the Enemy.

Dublin, Sept 6. Our worthy Patriot the Reverend Dean Swift, lies dangerouſly ill.

London, Sept. 13. It is now ſaid, that his Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. John Lord Delawar, to be Captain and Colonel of the firſt Troop of Life Guards, in the room of his Grace the Duke of Montagu.

And that his Lordſhip is to reſign the Government of New-York.

September 14. Yeſterday a great Number of Perſons of Diſtinction paid their Compliments to their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales at their Houſe at Kew.

No Orders have as yet been given for a Guard to mount there.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, *Novemb. 7. Entred in.*

Pruden from Bermuda, Bennet from N. Providence, Griffith from Boſton. *Entered out.* Farmer, Gill, and Bryant for London, Tucker for S. Carolina, Pruden for Coracoa, Ware for Africa. *Cleared.* Clark to Jamaica, Spencer to London, Sloop Elizabeth, Sloop Two Brothers, and Sloop Wheel of Fortune to R. Iſland, Sloop Dolphin, and Sloop Mary to Boſton.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, *Entred In.*

Scooner Elizabeth, James Markham, from Maryland.

Entred Out.

Snow Three Siſters, Samuel Hayes, for Jamaica.
Scooner Willing-Mind, Robert Gibbs, for R. Iſland.
Brigt. Hannah, William Tiffen, for Dublin.
Ship St. George, John Lindſay, for London.
Sloop Sarah, Arthur Burrows, for Weſt-Indies.

Cleared.

Brigt. Mary, William Spafford, for St. Chriſtophers.
Sloop Swanſey, John Carnan, to Maryland.
------ Dolphin, Nathaniel Welſh, to Boſton.
Brigt. Elizabeth, John Bennet, to Cadiz.
Ship Peter and James, George Diamond, to Georgia.
----- Nancy, William Wallace, to Cadiz.
----- St. Andrew, Charles Stedman, to South Carolina.
----- Elizabeth, John Friſtram, to Madeira.
Scooner Dove, John White, to Cape-Fear.

LATELY IMPORTED,

And to be ſold, by Samuel Neave, *at his Store near* Fiſhbourn's *Wharffe, in* Water-Street.

KERSEYS, Broad Cloths and Trimmings in Suits, Blankets, Camblets, Calimancoes, ſtriped and plain Fuſtians, Chints, Silk and Linnen Handkerchiefs, double and ſingle Sletias, Muſlins, coloured Threads, Silk, Cotton and Thread Laces, Non-ſo-pretties, Tapes, Gartering, Silk Ferit, and Quality, Men and Womens Hoſe, double and ſingle Worſted and Cotton Caps, Womens Shammy Gloves, Men and Womens Horſe-Whips, Ivory, Horn, Coco, and Maple (Caſe) and Pocket Knives, and Forks, ſpring Knives, and Penknives, Siſſers, Shears, Thimbles, Needles, Pins, Wooll-Cards, Frying Pans, Sheep Shears, Box, and ſmoothing Irons, Pepper and Coffee Mills, Mettle and Mohair Buttons, Pewter Plates, Diſhes, Baſons, Porringers and Spoons, Fiſhing Rods, and Hooks, Caſtor Hats, Choice Bohea Tea, and Tea Kettles, Ivory and Horn Combs, Gun Locks, two Foot Rules, Gimblets, Files, and Raſps, with ſundry other Small Wares, alſo variety of Cutlery Ware.

CHOICE good CANARY, *or* SACK, *to be ſold very Cheap, by the Pipe, quarter Cask, Gallon, or Quart, by* Evan Morgan, *Cooper, over againſt Mr.* Turner's *in* Front-Street, *and oppoſite to the Still and Blue-Ball in* King-Street, *commonly call'd* Water-Street; *alſo a Pinnace built Boat, fit for a Paſſage Boat, to* Burlington, Briſtol, *or* Trenton.

N. B. *Any of his Friends who have Borrow'd* Milton's *Paradiſe Regain'd and ſeveral other Poems, or the Biſhop of* London's *three Paſtoral Letters, bound together, will oblige him if they will be ſo kind as to return them.*

TO BE SOLD,

BY *John Ogden*, Tanner, in *Chesnut-Street*, *Philadelphia*, very reasonably, a Negroe Man that can Work at the Tanners Trade, and some part of the Curriers Trade: And also a Negroe Girl about seven or eight Years old, this Country Born.

TAKEN away from the Snow *Warren*, at *Thomas Austin's* Wharffe, about three Weeks ago, a Yawl about 15 Foot long, with the Starboard side of her Tafferrel broke off. Whoever secures the said Yawl and returns her, shall have *Twenty Shillings*, paid by

SAMUEL PARR.

To be SOLD,

At Mr. *John Fruin's* Baker in *Arch-Street*,

A *Negroe Woman that can wash very well and do any House Business, Barbadoes born. A Negroe Boy about 12 Years old, Barbadoes born. A Parcel of Sweetmeats in small Potts, each containing about 3 lb. A large fine Hammock; and a Parcel of old Iron.*

RUN away from *William Crosthwaite*, of this City, Peruke maker, a Servant Lad, named *John Mills*, aged about 18 Years, of middle Stature, with full Eyes: Had on a double-breasted blue Coat, with flat metal Buttons, ozenbrigs Jacket, a white Wig, and old Stockings.

Whoever secures him so that he may be had again, shall have *Twenty Shillings* Reward if within 20 Miles of this City, *Thirty Shillings* if within 30 Miles, and *Forty Shillings* if farther off, with reasonable Charges paid by

William Crosthwaite.

STRAY'D or Stolen, on the 21st. Inst. from off the Commons, at the upper End of this City, A large dark bay Horse, about 14 Hands high, shod before, his Mane trimm'd the Day he went away, a switch Tail, no white about him, branded on the near Flank, with MW in one Letter, paces tolerably well, and is high courag'd.

Whoever takes him up or gives Intelligence of him so that the Owner may have him again, shall be well rewarded by *Edmund Wooley*. *Philad. Oct.* 27. 1737.

ON *Saturday* last the Subscriber (living at the *Boar's* Head in *Market-Street*,) receiv'd of some Person unknown, a Bill of considerable Value, by Mistake for a Bill of *Eighteen Pence*. The Owner of the said Bill, describing the same, and paying the Charges, may have it again. *Philad. Oct.* 20. 1737. JOHN KNOWLES.

RUN away on the 11th Inst. from *John Jones* of *Worcester* Township, *Philadelphia* County, an *English* Servant Man, named *John Hooper*, aged about 21 Years, of middle Stature, well set, darkish Complexion, light brown Hair, and his Hands are full of Warts. Had on when he went away, a felt Hat, a lightish colour'd Kersey Coat lin'd with red, a red and white strip'd flannel Jacket, red white and blue flannel Breeches, a pair of check'd Trowsers, blue worsted Stockings, new round-toe'd Shoes and a check'd Shirt: He took with him a white Shirt brown Wig, a Gun and Powder-Horn with some Lead.

Whosoever secures the said Servant, so that he may be had again, shall have *Forty Shillings* Reward, and reasonable Charges paid by *Owen Owen* at the *Indian King*, or by

Philad. Octob. 20. 1737. *John Jones.*

To be Sold Cheap for Ready Money,

By *John Brame*, (removed from his Store on *Fishbourn's* Wharff, to a Store on *Bickley's* Wharff, next to *Market-Street* Wharff)

SUITS of good superfine Cloth, English Duck according to act of Parliament, Calicoes, Muslins, Cambricks, Yard-wide and ¾ Garlix, Sleeses, Silk and cotton Romalls, Russia Diaper and curl'd Linnen, Crocus, with Shagg, Castor Hats, Caps, Gartering, Combs, Thimbles, Warming Pans and Tea-kettles, with sundry other Sorts of Goods not here mentioned.

Just published,

POOR RICHARD's *ALMANACKS*, *For the Year* 1738. *Printed and Sold by the Printer hereof.*

ALL Persons indebted to *Simon Edgell* of *Philadelphia*, are desired to pay their respective Debts, or they may expect Trouble. The said *Edgell* intends to depart this Province for *London*, in the Ship *Constantine*, *Edward Wright*, Commander; and those who have any Demands on him are desired to bring them in that they may be adjusted.

Just published,

EVERY Man his own DOCTOR, or, the *POOR PLANTER's PHYSICIAN*. Prescribing Plain and Easy Means for Persons to cure themselves of all, or most of the Distempers, incident to this Climate, and with very little Charge, the Medicines being chiefly of the Growth and Production of this Country. With a Postscript containing a new-discover'd Method of curing the Pleurisy. Printed and Sold by the Printer hereof. Price One Shilling.

For *BRISTOL*, directly,

The Billinder *Townshend*, *Thomas Thomson*, Commander;

WILL sail with all Expedition. For Freight or Passage agree with said Commander or with *Simon Edgell*.

For SOUTH-CAROLINA directly,

The Soop *Charming Betty*, *Thomas Crosthwaite*, Master, now lying at Mr. *Bourn's* Wharff,

WILL sail with all Expedition. For Freight or Passage agree with said Master on Board; who has a likely Servant Lad's Time for four Years to dispose of, having been us'd to Country Work.

For SOUTH-CAROLINA, directly,

THE SHIP *Virtuous Grace*, JOHN BULL, Master, will Sail with all Expedition. For Freight or Passage agree with the said Master at the Sign of the Ship-a-ground, or with Mr. *Benjamin Shoemaker* in *Market-Street*.

N. B. There are good Accommodations for Passengers.

For LONDON, directly,

The SHIP *Constantine*, EDWARD WRIGHT, Master; Being a good SHIP, and well Accommodated for Passengers:

WILL certainly Sail in Fifteen Days after Date, having great Part of her Loading already on board.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. *Edgell* & *Shippen*, or the said Master on board said Vessel now lying at Mr. *Thomas Griffitts's* Wharff. *Philad. Oct.* 27. 1737.

PETER DELAGE, *Sugar Baker*,

IS removed to a House over against Mr. *James Steele's*, where all Persons may be supplied with both double and single-refin'd SUGAR, at the cheapest Rates. Also Powder-Sugar, and Muscovado Sugars, fit for Shop and Family Use, brown and white Sugar-Candy, and Mellasses; with Bohea, Green, and Imperial TEAS, at reasonable Rates.

ALL Persons indebted to *William Vere*, of this City, are desir'd to make immediate Pay; he designing to depart this Province, in a short Time.

N. B. He is determined to take proper Measures to secure what he can't collect.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Charles Read*, Esq; deceased, will be sued for their respective Debts, if Payment thereof be not made before the *Sixteenth* Day of *November* next. *Sarah Read*, Administ.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, at the New Printing-Office near the Market. *Price* 10 *s.* a Year.

Where ADVERTISEMENTS are taken in, and BOOK-BINDING is done reasonably, in the best Manner.

We 4 papers following Sent to John Hudson at Lewes to regr
them wt another Petition of Longworthy & to send Mr Lewes Sam
wt a Copy thereof